

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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IN REPLY REFER TO:
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To: Field Managers, Nevada
Surprise Field Office Manager, California

From: State Director, Nevada

Subject: Official Wilderness Maps and Legal Boundary Descriptions

On June 4, 2003, a meeting was held in the Nevada State Office for the purpose of developing a process for preparing official Wilderness maps and legal boundary descriptions as required in the Nevada Wilderness Preservation Act of 1989, the Black Rock Desert – High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area Act of 2000, and the Clark County Conservation of Public Lands and Natural Resources Act of 2002. These laws mandate that official maps and legal boundary descriptions for each Wilderness designated by these Acts be prepared and filed with the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

This Instruction Memorandum provides a statewide, standardized, eight-step process for preparing official Wilderness maps and legal boundary descriptions for designated Wilderness Areas in the State of Nevada. This process was formulated, discussed, and approved at the June meeting in the State Office and is fully described in Attachment 1. While the instruction in Attachment 1 and in the remainder of this memorandum primarily benefits the Winnemucca, Ely, and Las Vegas Field Offices at this time, it is just as applicable to new Wilderness Areas subsequently designated through Wilderness legislation in the coming years.

The completion of official maps and legal boundary descriptions is a high priority. It is important for virtually every phase of Wilderness management including, but not limited to such responsibilities as posting Wilderness boundaries, law enforcement of Wilderness regulations, mineral-related withdrawals, disposal of lands and resources adjacent to Wilderness boundaries, monumentation of boundaries, and initiation of Wilderness management planning. The statutory requirement to complete official maps and

legal boundary descriptions reflects the importance of this task.

CONCEPT

The product to be developed to meet the statutory mandate in the Nevada Wilderness Preservation Act, the Black Rock – High Rock Act, the Clark County Act, and any future ensuing Wilderness legislation, is the Wilderness map packet. The Wilderness map packet will contain an official map and legal boundary description for each designated Wilderness within the geographic area covered by the designation/enabling legislation. The starting point is the legislative map that accompanied the Act. The legislative map is found in the State Office serialized case file for each Wilderness. A listing of State Office serialized case files for Wilderness Areas designated as of this date is found in Attachment 2. The serialized Wilderness case files will be organized as described in Attachment 3.

A principle of this process for preparing official maps and legal boundary descriptions is that the legislative maps and any relevant portion of the written legislative record are controlling and the ultimate point-of-reference for developing the legal boundary descriptions. A second principle is that legal boundary descriptions will be produced from the legislative maps prior to and as a basis for constructing the official maps. These two principles will ensure that “hidden” assumptions do not become embedded in the official maps. Such assumptions could lead to boundary delineations that are often unexplainable and/or incorrect.

INTERIM GUIDANCE

Legislative maps will be the only maps cited and used for Wilderness management decisions. Neither draft versions of the legislative maps nor derivative administrative or publicly disseminated maps (e.g., MTPs, recreation maps) may be used for Wilderness management decisions. When proposed actions are in the vicinity of an “ambiguous” boundary, any clarification of the boundary for such proposed actions should be undertaken judiciously, so as not to preempt or challenge the legislative maps or the substantive content of the Wilderness map packets to be filed with Congressional committees. Boundary descriptions and maps are not final or “official” until filed with the appropriate House and Senate committees.

Interim Wilderness boundaries shall be delineated on-the-ground in accordance with the protocol and examples found in Attachment 4. This protocol contains standards and guidelines for interim posting of Wilderness boundaries until official boundaries are filed with the Congressional committees. Field Office Wilderness Specialists are responsible for accurate and timely delineation of interim boundaries as soon as Wilderness legislation is enacted by Congress and signed by the President.

Interim Wilderness boundaries shall also be delineated on Master Title Plats and on Historical Indices as soon as possible. Field Offices shall submit a formal request for services to the State Office Chief of the Branch of Geographic Services (Title Records Section). The Chief of the Branch of Geographic Services is responsible for ensuring that interim Wilderness boundaries are properly recorded on Master Title Plats and on Historical Indices utilizing the legislative maps found in the serialized Wilderness case files.

As soon as possible after Wilderness legislation is enacted by Congress and signed by the President, the State Office Wilderness Coordinator shall submit a formal request to the State Office Chief of the Branch of Geographic Services (Geographic Science Team) to prepare and submit to the USGS, interim Wilderness boundary maps as depicted on appropriate legislative maps. The State Office Wilderness Coordinator will review and approve these maps before they are submitted to the USGS. Wilderness Area interim boundaries shall be identified on future versions of 1:24,000 scale USGS topographical quadrangles, until official maps have been filed with Congressional committees.

EXISTING GUIDANCE

Section 3 of the Nevada Wilderness Protection Act, Section 8(c) of the Black Rock – High Rock NCA Act, and Section 202(c) of Title II of the Clark County Act contains specific language and direction concerning the requirements for official maps and legal boundary descriptions for Wilderness Areas within the Winnemucca, Ely, and Las Vegas Field Office jurisdictions. Chapter II of BLM Handbook H-8560-1 entitled, Management of Designated Wilderness Areas, includes relevant guidance pertaining to standards and procedures for preparing and submitting official maps and legal boundary descriptions to Congressional committees. All of these sources of guidance should be carefully examined prior to commencement of work on the Wilderness map packets.

SHARED WILDERNESS AREAS

Under special circumstances, for Wilderness Areas that share a boundary with another Federal Wilderness management agency (i.e., USFS, NPS, USFWS), it may be possible for one agency to take the lead in preparing official Wilderness maps and legal boundary descriptions. In such instances, there may be a potential to “pool” limited agency resources, save time, avoid duplication and “overlap” to produce a standardized product while achieving greater benefits to agencies in terms of coordination, consistency, efficiency, and effectiveness.

For example, the Las Vegas Field Office shares a Wilderness boundary with the NPS in the Spirit Mountain Wilderness where the BLM manages only 605 acres while the NPS manages 32,913 acres. It may make some sense if the NPS took the lead in preparing the official Wilderness maps and legal boundary descriptions, with the Bureau providing timely review and approval of the BLM portion(s). In other Wilderness Areas where the BLM is the predominant Wilderness manager, it may occasionally be possible for the BLM to prepare official Wilderness maps and legal boundary descriptions. Adequate checks and balances, reviews and approvals must be factored into any process to ensure that maps and legal boundary descriptions meet the Bureau’s standards and specifications.

The Bureau will still be responsible for assembling and submitting Wilderness map packets to Congress covering BLM-managed portions of shared Wilderness Areas. This will be done in accordance with this instruction memorandum, the H-8560-1 handbook and other guidance, even if another Federal Wilderness management agency is the predominant Wilderness manager.

CADASTRAL SURVEY

Professional Cadastral Survey of designated Wilderness boundaries can occur at any time after Wilderness Areas are designated. For a variety of reasons, it may be necessary to request a professional survey to resolve disputes and boundary issues. However, it is important to reemphasize that boundaries are not “official” until maps and legal descriptions are filed with the appropriate House and Senate committees.

After maps and legal descriptions have been filed, Field Offices should decide if there is a need for professional, legally defensible surveys of Wilderness boundaries. If so, these needs should be justified, prioritized, approved by the Field Manager, and submitted to the State Office Chief of the Branch of Geographic Services (Cadastral Survey Section). The Nevada BLM will not attempt to survey entire Wilderness Area boundaries, only those with identified existing or anticipated conflicts such as the examples given in Step #1 under Attachment 1.

If you have questions or concerns about the contents of this instruction memorandum, please contact Steve Smith, Wilderness Coordinator, in the Nevada State Office at 775-861-6477.

Signed by:
Robert V. Abbey
State Director, Nevada

Authenticated by:
Florence Kopec
Staff Assistant

4 Attachments

1. Eight-step Process for Preparing Maps and Legal Descriptions (4 pp)
2. Serialized Wilderness Case File Names and Numbers (1 p)
3. Organization of Serialized Wilderness Case Files (1 p)
4. Protocol for Interim Wilderness Boundary Delineation (5 pp)

Distribution

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ATTACHMENT 1

Eight-Step Process for Preparing Maps and Legal Descriptions

Step #1 – Prioritize Wilderness Areas

Field Office Wilderness Specialists, in consultation with management and other Field Office resource specialists, will prioritize designated Wilderness Areas for which official maps and draft legal descriptions must be prepared. Priority may be based on any criteria the Field Office considers relevant. Examples of relevant criteria might include unresolved or contested boundary disputes, known or anticipated proposed actions near Wilderness borders such as proposed mineral extraction or withdrawal, land disposal or conveyance propositions, and boundaries adjacent to private or other government lands. Priority lists, together with rationale, will be sent to the State Office Wilderness Coordinator. The State Office Wilderness Coordinator will consult with the Chief of the Branch of Geographic Services to develop a statewide prioritized list of Wilderness Areas to be officially mapped and legally described.

Step #2 – Create 7.5 Minute Maps

At the request of the State Wilderness Coordinator and utilizing the Wilderness legislative maps found in the State Office serialized case files, the State Office Geographic Science Team will superimpose the GIS Wilderness legislative boundaries on 7.5 minute (1:24,000) USGS quadrangle maps. This is not only a condition in the H-8560-1 handbook and the standard map base used for portrayal of the official Wilderness boundary, but it also provides a superior level of detail not available on the legislative maps. The maps shall be reviewed and approved by the State Wilderness Coordinator.

Step #3 – Prepare Annotated Maps and Draft Boundary Descriptions

At the request of the State Wilderness Coordinator, the Chief of the Branch of Geographic Services (Cadastral Survey Section) will review Wilderness boundaries on the legislative maps, any Congressional intent found in the written legislative record, and the superimposed 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle maps prepared in Step #2. The Cadastral Survey Section will then identify and annotate on copies of the superimposed 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle maps, those segments of the Wilderness legislative boundary line that are “unambiguous.” The word “unambiguous” in this context means that a segment is clearly tied to, or can be identified with one of the seven methods described in Chapter II, Section B.3.a. of H-8560-1. Annotations should be reproducible on a standard black and white copying machine, so avoid using color codes. The Cadastral Survey Section will then prepare dated draft legal boundary descriptions for the “unambiguous” annotated segments of the USGS quadrangle maps.

Attachment 1-1

“Ambiguous” segments of the Wilderness legislative boundary will be annotated as such on the 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle maps. The word “ambiguous” in this context means that a segment is not clearly tied to, or identified with one of the seven methods described in Handbook H-8560-1 and that “ambiguous” segments may need to be field-verified to determine the legislative intent as to features on-the-ground which are not obvious or evident on the legislative or USGS quadrangle maps. No draft legal boundary description will be prepared at this time for “ambiguous” annotated segments of the Wilderness legislative maps.

Step #4 – Field Verification of Maps and Draft Boundary Descriptions

The State Wilderness Coordinator will mail or otherwise transmit to the appropriate Field Office copies of the legislative maps, the superimposed, annotated 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle maps and the draft legal boundary descriptions. The Field Office Wilderness Specialist and other pertinent personnel will review the maps and legal descriptions to ensure the “unambiguous” segments of the Wilderness boundary are correct. Some “unambiguous” segments of the Wilderness boundary may entail on-the-ground examination by the Field Office Wilderness Specialist, and others to verify accuracy.

The Field Office will coordinate with the State Office Chief of the Branch of Geographic Services (Cadastral Survey Section) on “ambiguous” Wilderness boundary segments that need to be clarified. If necessary, a Cadastral Survey Section representative will meet with the Field Office Wilderness Specialist and other pertinent personnel to discuss and decide how “ambiguous” Wilderness boundary segments will be legally described.

Some “ambiguous” boundary segments may be changed to “unambiguous” upon field examination using only the legislative maps. For example, a boundary road may have to be examined in the field to determine the type and standard of the road and the appropriate set back distance prescribed in Chapter II, Section B.3.a. of the H-8560-1 handbook. Generally, however, “ambiguous” segments of the Wilderness boundary may require more intensive field verification by the Wilderness Specialist, and others utilizing the 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle maps. Materials such as aerial photographs, MTPs, copies of grazing and mineral files, etc. may be used to verify and resolve “ambiguous” Wilderness boundary segments. Regardless of how the on-the-ground information is recorded (e.g., notes on the 7.5 minute maps, photographs, field logs, etc.), references should always relate back to the appropriate “ambiguous” boundary segments on the annotated USGS quadrangle maps.

It may be difficult to satisfactorily clarify and resolve some “ambiguous” Wilderness boundary segments during the field verification process. Nevertheless, the best clarification for preparation or revision of the draft legal boundary description must be provided to the State Office Cadastral Survey Section.

While in the field, the Field Office Wilderness Specialist, the Cadastral Survey representative and others may become aware of “significant management problems” within “unambiguous” and “ambiguous” Wilderness boundary segments such as roads, pipelines, mining activities, dumps, and other disturbed areas, as alluded to in Chapter II, Section A.2.d. of the H-8560-1 handbook.

These should be documented and an alternative boundary should be identified and submitted to the State Director through the State Office Wilderness Coordinator. A written explanation or justification for the alternative boundary is required. In some cases, the inclusion of photographs or portion of a 7.5 minute map may help illuminate problems and recommendations.

Step #5 – Revise Draft Legal Descriptions

After field verification of the legislative and 7.5 minute maps and the draft legal boundary descriptions, the Field Office will send maps and draft legal boundary descriptions to the State Wilderness Coordinator who, in turn, will forward the documents to the State Office Chief of the Branch of Geographic Services (Cadastral Survey Section). The Cadastral Survey Section will revise, as necessary, the draft legal descriptions for “unambiguous” Wilderness boundary segments to conform with the legislative maps and annotated USGS quadrangle maps, and will prepare legal descriptions for the “ambiguous” Wilderness boundary segments. Revision and preparation dates will be noted on the legal Wilderness boundary descriptions. These will be sent back to the State Wilderness Coordinator who will send them to the proper Field Offices for final review and confirmation.

Step #6 – Field Review and Confirmation of Maps and Legal Descriptions

Upon receipt of the legislative and annotated 7.5 minute maps and the revised and draft legal boundary descriptions, the Field Office Wilderness Specialist and other appropriate personnel will review and confirm these materials. If there are still discrepancies, the Field Office will need to communicate and coordinate these with the State Office Cadastral Survey Section for rectification. Once confirmed, the Field Manager will formally approve and transmit these materials to the State Director (NV-930) via memorandum stating the materials have been reviewed, confirmed and approved by the Field Manager.

Step #7 – Assemble and Submit Wilderness Map Packets

With assistance from the State Office Cadastral Survey Section and the Geographic Science Team, the State Office Wilderness Coordinator will then assemble the Wilderness map packets in accordance with instructions in the H-8560-1 handbook. Sets of each Wilderness map packet will be assembled for each Wilderness Area. Each Wilderness map packet will be certified, signed and dated by the State Director and then mailed to the Washington Office and the proper Field Office by “return receipt requested” registered mail.

Step #8 – Secure Wilderness Map Packets and Make Available For Public Inspection

The final step in the process is to ensure that official Wilderness map packets are safely kept in secured areas and are available for public inspection. In the State Office, the Wilderness Coordinator is responsible for making certain that one official Wilderness map packet is placed

in each appropriate serialized Wilderness case file. A second Wilderness map packet for each Wilderness will be in the possession of the State Office Wilderness Coordinator.

In the Field Office, the Wilderness Specialist will be responsible for safely filing and securing sets of the Wilderness map packets. These sets must not be lost, misplaced, discarded or destroyed. They must be permanently reserved in areas that are known to staff and management and that are available for public inspection.

As soon as possible after Wilderness map packets are secured, the State Office Wilderness Coordinator shall submit to the USGS, with the assistance of the State Office Geographic Science Team, official Wilderness boundary maps which are to be printed on future versions of 1:24,000 scale USGS topographical quadrangles.

Attachment 1-4

ATTACHMENT 2

Serialized Wilderness Case File Names and Numbers

1.	Black Rock Desert Wilderness.....	N74461
2.	Pahute Peak Wilderness.....	N74462
3.	North Black Rock Range Wilderness.....	N74463
4.	East Fork High Rock Canyon Wilderness.....	N74464
5.	High Rock Lake Wilderness.....	N74465
6.	Little High Rock Canyon Wilderness.....	N74466
7.	High Rock Canyon Wilderness.....	N74467
8.	Calico Mountains Wilderness.....	N74468
9.	South Jackson Mountains Wilderness.....	N74469
10.	North Jackson Mountains Wilderness.....	N74470
11.	Mt. Charleston Wilderness.....	N77414
12.	Arrow Canyon Wilderness.....	N77415
13.	Muddy Mountains Wilderness.....	N77416
14.	Lime Canyon Wilderness.....	N77417
15.	El Dorado Wilderness.....	N77418
16.	Spirit Mountain Wilderness.....	N77419
17.	North McCullough Wilderness.....	N77420
18.	South McCullough Wilderness.....	N77421
19.	Wee Thump Joshua Tree Wilderness.....	N77422
20.	Ireteba Peaks Wilderness.....	N77423
21.	La Madre Mountains Wilderness.....	N77424
22.	Jumbo Springs Wilderness.....	N77425
23.	Rainbow Mountain Wilderness.....	N77426
24.	Mt. Moriah Wilderness.....(not yet assigned)	

Attachment 2-1

ATTACHMENT 3

Organization of Serialized Wilderness Case Files (six-way folder)

Section 1 – Copy of Designation/Enabling Act

Section 2 – Legislative Map(s), Compact Disk, and Transmittal Correspondence

Section 3 – Annotated Legislative and 7.5 Minute Map(s)

Section 4 – Final Legal Wilderness Boundary Descriptions

Section 5 – Official Wilderness Map(s)

Section 6 – Reserved

Attachment 3-1

ATTACHMENT 4

Protocol for Interim Wilderness Boundary Delineation

Signing of Wilderness boundaries is the primary on-the-ground mechanism for informing the public of the location of Wilderness boundaries and the status of roads on the periphery of Wilderness boundaries. Signing allows Bureau Law Enforcement Rangers to enforce the closure of Wilderness Areas to vehicular access. The following protocol provides a consistent, standardized approach to interim boundary delineation in Nevada's Wilderness Areas.

It may be advisable to prioritize boundary segments in order that high use and conflict areas are signed first. The examples of relevant criteria given in Step #1 under Attachment 1 may be useful as references.

Brown, six-foot, barbless Carsonite or Rock Art fiberglass posts will be used for interim delineations of Wilderness boundaries. These posts will be affixed with standard BLM Wilderness decals and/or decals with a red slash through a motor vehicle symbol.

Posts will be placed along boundary segments that are easily definable (e.g., along roads or fence lines, at primary and secondary access points). Distances between posts will vary depending on topography, and the potential for motorized trespass. On-the-ground posting is the responsibility of qualified Bureau employees. Volunteers may be used for the placement of posts under the direct supervision of a qualified Bureau employee.

Prepare an internal GIS field-level work map for each Wilderness Area using precisely the same boundary that appears on the legislative map. Overlay the legislative Wilderness boundary on aerial imagery Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles using GIS, to expedite boundary locations on the ground. USGS 1:24,000 scale hard copy topographic maps, or Digital Raster Graphics used in GIS, may also be useful for this process. Identify "way" access points and other readily identifiable natural and cultural features on legislative Wilderness boundaries to assist with on-the-ground orientation. It may also be helpful to create a GIS shapefile containing coordinate points for post locations along "ambiguous" boundary lines, such as contour lines and toe-of-slope. The coordinates shapefile can be uploaded into a GPS unit and used to navigate as close to the post location as possible.

Place posts on the ground utilizing the GIS legislative map dataset coordinates and Resource Grade GPS units. Acceptable GPS units include Trimble Pro XR (XL), Trimble Geo-Explorer III, and Trimble Geo-CE. GPS equipment users must complete a pre-plan assessment of field conditions prior to leaving the office. This will ensure optimum equipment performance and positional accuracy. Pre-planning includes verifying the position and number of satellites that will be available for the field location, checking the operational status of those satellites, and

Attachment 4-1

assessing atmospheric conditions. This is especially critical when field work is conducted in canyons or narrow valleys, dense vegetative cover, and during times of intense solar flare activity. Pre-planning can be conducted using the Trimble PathFinder Office Quick Plan utility and the U.S. Coast Guard's Notice Advisory to Navstar Users for availability and status of satellites. The Trimble website <http://www.trimble.com/gpsdataresources.html> offers links to GPS resources for pre-planning. In addition, the following GPS requirements must be met:

1. Use Coordinate System: UTM Zone 11 NAD83 meters;
2. Conduct a minimum of ten (10) minutes of phase data collection;
3. Use over-determined 3D (minimum 5 satellites);
4. The Position Dilution of Precision (PDOP) must be ≤ 4 ;
5. Use the factory default setting for Signal to Noise Ratio level (Pro-XL = 6);
6. The antenna height must be accurately measured above ground level (use of a meter stick provides a constant height);
7. If a GeoExplorer is utilized, an external antenna must be employed;
8. Refer to the "State GPS Standard," available from the Geographic Sciences Team in the State Office.

The location and placement of interim boundary posts based on the legislative map boundaries are interim boundaries and may not be legally defensible until the final legal boundary description process is completed. Use prudence if the boundary is in proximity to high use areas, where boundary conflicts are suspected, or if there are potential issues with management of adjacent lands. In such instances, it may be necessary to consider the need for a professional survey. In these cases, the situation must be thoroughly documented and presented to the State Office Chief of the Branch of Geographical Services (Cadastral Survey Section) for evaluation of potential survey needs. Following are some examples of situations where a survey review might be requested:

1. The proposed placement locations for the posts appear to be on privately owned land;
2. The proposed placement locations for the posts conflict with what another agency or local government has posted or fenced for their boundary;
3. Structures, dwellings, or surface disturbances seem to be inside the Wilderness boundary;
4. Where there is manifest uncertainty about the location of the rectangular system of survey which may define the boundary.

With the degree of accuracy possible using acceptable GPS equipment under optimal conditions, and GIS, it is possible that many posts will not have to be moved after legal boundary descriptions and official Wilderness maps are filed with Congressional committees. Use the standard boundary setback distances Congress has traditionally used for setbacks from existing boundary roads (see BLM Handbook H-8560-1), unless some other standard is prescribed in the designation/enabling legislation.

Place posts associated with "closed" routes and ways in the center of the "closed" route or way. If possible, place posts paralleling boundary roads in shrubs or near vegetation to reduce theft and vandalism.

For cherry-stem roads, place a “designated route” or “vehicle access route” post or sign at the beginning of the road. This post or sign should contain information about the actual length of the cherrystem. At the end of the cherrystem, place a standard BLM Wilderness post.

As each post is installed, the location of the post will be collected using the previously specified GPS equipment and requirements. Each post will be assigned a unique alpha-numeric post identification number. The identification number will contain several characters of each word in the title of the Wilderness area followed by a hyphen then a sequential post number. For example, “SMCW-1” could be the identification number for South McCullough Wilderness post number one; “SMCW-2” would be the identification number for post #2, and so on. This identification number, together with the UTM Northing and Easting of the post location captured by the GPS unit, will be placed on the back of the post using a white permanent marking pen. The post location and number will be noted on the GIS field map for reference.

In addition to the post identification number and the location of the post, other specific Wilderness inventory data must be collected for each post. These include the name of the Wilderness, type of GPS equipment used, date, name of the person collecting the information, type of decal used, and any additional comments. Please refer to the “Wilderness Interim Post Data Collection Standard – Points” table on the following page that defines the data to be collected and the required standard format. Collection of this data is most easily accomplished using a standardized data dictionary with the GPS equipment. This will eliminate the need to enter the information later. The tabular data should be exported from GIS as a comma delimited text file and used to create an Excel spreadsheet for sharing and display purposes.

Once the data has been collected using GPS equipment, it must be post processed/differentially corrected to achieve the highest degree of accuracy possible. The point locations and associated data must also be reviewed to eliminate errors. After the data has been verified and exported for use in GIS, metadata must be written to document the dataset. Metadata must accompany the data when it is shared, and updated each time the data is modified. A hard copy of the inventory table, a hard copy of GIS maps, a digital record of the GPS data, digital versions of maps (e.g., plot files, PDF’s, or Jpeg’s), metadata documentation, and other information should be placed in a permanent file for each Wilderness Area.

Attachment 4-3

Wilderness Interim Post Data Collection Standard - Points

<u>Attribute Data Element</u>	Input Width	Output Width	Type
Wld_name	50	50	Character
Post_id_num	15	15	Character
Northing	20	20	Float 5dec
Easting	20	20	Float 5dec
Gps_unit_type	30	30	Character
Date	8	8	Date
Name (DE 2913)	30	30	Character
Decal_type	25	25	Character
Comments	32	32	Character

For all data elements (items) and domain values use first character and proper name capitalization as indicated below.

Wld_name

Attribute Data Element: Wld_name 50 50 C

Description: Wilderness Area Name

Definition: The official name of the Wilderness Area. This standard naming convention is in accordance with the National Landscape Conservation System GIS Boundary Data Standards issued under Instruction Memorandum 2003-021.

Post_id_num

Attribute Data Element: Post_id_num 15 15 C

Description: Post Identification Number

Definition: The alpha-numeric code assigned to an interim boundary post upon installation. The code will contain several characters of each word in the title of the Wilderness Area followed by a hyphen then a sequential post number. For example, "SMCW-1" could be the code for South McCullough Wilderness post number one. This code number will be placed on the back of the post using a white permanent marking pen.

Northing

Attribute Data Element: Northing 20 20 F 5dec

Description: Northing

Definition: The Northing in meters for the point location of the interim Wilderness Area boundary post. The GPS Northing coordinate will be placed on the back of the post using a white permanent marking pen.

Easting

Attribute Data Element: Easting 20 20 F 5dec

Description: Easting

Definition: The Easting in meters for the point location of the interim Wilderness Area boundary post. The GPS Easting coordinate will be placed on the back of the post using a white permanent marking pen.

Gps_unit_type

Attribute Data Element: Gps_unit_type 30 30 C

Description: GPS Unit Type

Definition: Brand and model of GPS data collector used to collect the location of the interim Wilderness Area boundary post.

Date

Attribute Data Element: Date 8 8 D

Description: Date

Definition: Date the interim Wilderness Area boundary post is installed.

Name

Attribute Data Element: Name 30 30 C

Description: Name

Definition: Data Element 2913. The name of the individual who installs and documents the interim Wilderness Area boundary post.

Decal_type

Attribute Data Element: Decal Type 25 25 C

Description: Type of decal applied to interim boundary post.

Definition: Briefly indicate the type of decal used on the post. For example: "Standard BLM Wilderness," "No Motor Vehicles," "Limited Use Area," etc.

Comments

Attribute Data Element: Comments 32 32 C

Description: Comments

Definition: Additional relevant information.

Attachment 4-5